FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 207 27 October 1986

ARGENTINA

Efforts Made To Arrange Alfonsin-Reagan Meeting B 1
Caputo Begins Meeting With Mexico's Sepulveda B 1
Agenda Outlined B 1
Sepulveda Meets Alfonsin B 2
Tariffs Revised B 3

BRAZIL

Sodre Knew About Attempt on Mozambican President D 1
President Orders Study on Trade With U.S. [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct] D 1
Correction to Item on Nuclear Program Budget Cuts D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Chides U.S., USSR on Local Policies [AFP] E 1
Del Valle Satisfied With U.S. Abstention on Loans E 1
Government Frees Communist Leader Hales E 2
Interior Minister Meets National Union Leaders E 2
PCCh Political Commission Releases Declaration [cross-reference] E 2
FPMR Leader Says U.S. 'Handling' Dialogue [Havana] E 3

COLOMBIA

Senate Approves Delimitation Treaty With Honduras [AFP] F 1
Bomb Explodes in Bucaramanga; Three Killed F 1

ECUADOR

President Febres Criticizes U.S. Oil Tax [AFP] G 1
New Finance, Agriculture Ministers Appointed G 1
Febres Views Current Political Situation G 1
Vice President Supports Recent OPEC Decision G 2
Government Lifts State of Siege in Canton G 2

PARAGUAY

Salvidar Talks to Colorados in Villarrica H 1
[EL DIARIO 24 Oct]
Embassies on 'Enemies' Charge [EL DIARIO 25 Oct] H 1
Police Attack Health Sector Demonstrators H 2
[HOY 23 Oct]

MEXICO

U.S. Deficit Behind Tax on Oil Imports M 1
[EXCELSIOR 22 Oct]
Supports Venezuelan Protest M 1
Congress Protests U.S. Senate Drug Resolution M 1
Deputy Secretary Comments on Talks in USSR M 2
[EXCELSIOR 21 Oct]
Secretary Petricioli Rejects Moratorium on Debt M 3
Economic Integration Agreement Postponed M 4

PANAMA

President Accuses RPD of Fomenting Unrest N 1
[EXTRA 25 Oct]
PRD Factions Bid for Power N 1
[LA PRENSA 25 Oct]
Abadia Denies PRD Struggle N 2
Need to Abolish Canal Treaty Law Stressed N 2
[MATUTINO 25 Oct]
Communique Issued on Satellite Transmissions N 3
XINHUA News Agency Opens Offices in Panama N 4
[EL SIGLO 25 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Arias Meets Bush, Comments on Foreign Debt P 1
Guatemala's Quinonez, Madrigal 'Exchange Ideas' P 1

EL SALVADOR

Government Protests UN Draft Resolution [AFP] P 2
FMLN-FDR Reports Avalos' Red Cross Visit [Venceremos] P 2
Duarte, Rivera y Damas To Meet on Truce P 3

GUATEMALA

Quinonez Discusses Central American Tour P 4
Report Tallies 'Victims' During Cerezo Term P 4

HONDURAS

Sandinists Reportedly Carry Out Border Attack P 5
More Attacks Outlined P 5
[LA TRIBUNA 24 Oct]

NICARAGUA

Ortega on U.S. 'Breaking Off Relations' P 6
Justice Minister Berates Sotelo's Charges P 13
TPA President Responds P 16
Bell Meets With Officials P 18

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

Manley Discusses C.A. Issues With Castro S 1
Business Leader Discusses Underground Economy S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trade Unions Protest, Call for National Strike S 1
Oil Reserves Reported at 7 Billion Barrels S 2

SURINAME

Moengo Campaign Gets 105 Libyan Reinforcements U 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 13 Oct]
Deputies Discuss Rebels, Other Problems U 1
[Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT 17 Oct]

EFFORTS MADE TO ARRANGE ALFONSIN-REAGAN MEETING

PY270106 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2354 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (DYN) -- High-ranking Government House officials have reported efforts to arrange a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin during the latter's visit to the United States. This meeting would take place 1 month after the encounter between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the Argentine president.

During his talks with Gorbachev, Alfonsin reviewed the international situation, especially the results of the talks that the Soviet leader held in Reykjavik, Iceland with Ronald Reagan. Alfonsin will do the same in the United States if the meeting between the two presidents materializes. Given Reagan's commitments and Alfonsin's tight agenda during his visit to various U.S. cities, it will be difficult to guarantee the meeting.

Theodore Gildred, the new U.S. ambassador to Argentina, is scheduled to arrive on 28 October, when he will begin work on the tentative meeting between Reagan and Alfonsin. It is certain that should this encounter take place, the two presidents will discuss the international military situation and the Reykjavik summit.

Alfonsin, who has been invited to speak at various U.S. universities and private oganizations, will leave Buenos Aires on 16 November and return by 21 November at the latest. This schedule makes it difficult to arrange a meeting between the two presidents.

Argentine Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that U.S. Charge d'Affaires John Bushnell has been trying to speed up Gildred's presentation of credentials because he wants to be in Washington if and when Alfonsin meets with Reagan.

This desire to speed up the process is due to the fact that even though the new Washington representative in Buenos Aires has already received official approval, he will not be able to take over as head of the U.S. mission in Argentina for 2 months, because in order to become officially a member of the U.S diplomatic corps he still needs the authorization of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Officials circles were "surprised" by the coincidence that Reagan appointed his ambassador at the very time when Alfonsin is preparing for his unofficial trip to the United States.

Enrique Candioti, Argentine ambassador to Washington returned to Buenos Aires on 21 October to help prepare Alfonsin's trip. According to official sources, Alfonsin intends to "make an international display of the ideological pluralism of Argentina's commercial ties" through the meeting with Reagan.

CAPUTO BEGINS MEETING WITH MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA

Agenda Outlined

PY240330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1857 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine and Mexican foreign ministers Dante Caputo and Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today inaugurated the meeting of the Argentine-Mexican joint committee that will begin work here in four different groups.

The political consultation group will meet at the Foreign Ministry and exchange ideas on world, regional, and bilateral problems. It has been learned that the two foreign ministers will discuss the Central American situation emphasizing the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups. They will also study Latin American's foreign debt problems.

Another work group will meet at the Foreign Trade and Industry Secretariat and deal with Limited Agreement No 36 which regulates bilateral commercial agreements to add provisions dealing with the exchange of agricultural products, maritime and air transport, tourism, and financial matters.

The Loma de la Lata (Neuquen-Bahia Blanca) gas pipeline will be handled by the third group, which will discuss implementation of the political decision to build this project through a consortium.

The fourth group, reportedly headed by Oscar Yunovsky, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry's International Cooperation Department, will deal with scientific and technical cooperation.

Speaking at the inaugural session, Caputo expressed satisfaction at being able to continue these talks at political and economic-commercial levels with Mexico, a country with which we maintain an excellent relationship through a dialogue that began 3 years ago. This relationship is inspired by a spirit of understanding and of construction, and guided by the spirit of a united and strong Latin America.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Sepulveda also stressed the fruitful dialogue that Mexico has had with the Argentine Government over the past 3 years. The objectives have been economic cooperation, increased bilateral trade relations, which have been noteworthy, and political harmony, which has been continuous.

Reliable sources have reported that the possibility of Mexico joining the Argentine-Brazilian integration is not a subject on the agenda.

Sepulveda Meets Alfonsin

FL240330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0117 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today met with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and members of his cabinet to discuss the possibility of a bilateral economic plan.

On the second day of his official visit, Sepulveda Amor informed his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo of efforts by the joint commission to implement mechanisms to increase trade relations and industrial and technical cooperation.

During his meeting with President Alfonsin, Sepulveda Amor analyzed the Central American crisis, the foreign debt, and the peaceful strategy carried out by Argentina and Mexico as members of the Group of Six.

During the meeting, Alfonsin gave a detailed report to Sepulvada Amor on his talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which were held after the Reykjavik summit.

Sepulveda Amor's agenda also included meetings with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Public Works and Services Minister Pedro Trucco, Energy Minister Jorge Lapena, and Industry and Foreign Trade Minister Roberto Lavagna.

By making these multiple contacts, the Mexican Government seeks to refine an ambitious plan that will complement the Argentine economy far beyond an exclusive trade or bilateral agreement. [passage omitted]

Tariffs Revised

FL251725 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 25 Oct 86

[By Yazmin Ross]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 24 Oct. (NOTIMEX) -- Today Argentina and Mexico took concrete steps to establish a duty-free program through the elimination of custom tarrifs.

Bilateral trade will be stimulated by the complete elimination of some tariffs and 50 percent discounts on others.

The measures take effect in January 1987 and are aimed at encouraging bilateral trade. This formula is similar to the zero tariffs agreements signed between Argentina and Brazil last June within the framework of the economic integration act.

The economic agreement between Argentina and Mexico establishes five basic objectives:

1. To intensify and diversify trade to the highest levels.

2. To promote increased trade through the compensated exchange program (Programa de Intercambio Compensado) (PIC).

3. To coordinate and complement economic activities, especially joint ventures in industry and technology, through improved production and sales.

4. To stimulate investment and increase the competitive capabilities of the two economies in world trade.

5. To facilitate the creation of regional joint and multilateral enterprises.

The duty free agreement was signed within the framework of ALADI. [passage omitted]

SODRE KNEW ABOUT ATTEMPT ON MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT

PY250002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2229 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 24 Oct (EFE) -- Four days before the death of Mozambican Leader Samora Machel, Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre received reports on the preparation of an attack against Machel. This revelation was just made by journalist Newton Carlos during the international commentary portion of the "Jornal Bandeirantes" television newscast.

According to Newton Carlos, Abreu Sodre himself told a Sao Paulo state secretary that a diplomat serving in an African country told him 4 days before Machel's death that he had information about the preparation of an attack against the Mozambican president. Newton Carlos is regarded as an international political expert with access to Itamaraty sources.

PRESIDENT SARNEY ORDERS STUDY ON TRADE WITH U.S.

PY262042 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 86 p 72

[Text] Brasilia -- President Jose Sarney has asked his advisers to prepare a report on current U.S.-Brazilian trade. The report, which is almost ready, refutes a statement by U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, who on 21 October said countries like Brazil must open their markets to U.S. products if they want to avoid retaliatory measures.

According to the investigation conducted by Planalto Palace, the conclusions of which were made known to FOLHA, Brazilian-U.S. trade has yielded deficits for Brazil since 1978. The only exception was in 1984, when the balance of trade registered a deficit of zero. In the other years, the balance of trade registered the following deficits for Brazil: $2 billion in 1978; $2.5 billion in 1979; $3.6 billion in 1980; $3.7 billion in 1981; $5.4 billion in 1982; $2.5 billion in 1983; $1 billion in 1985; and approximately $2 billion this year. The report reveals that if the rate of Brazilian purchases of U.S. products continues at current levels, the balance-of-trade deficit will surpass $2 billion in 1987.

Planalto Palace believes that despite the computer market reserve law, which reserves the domestic market for Brazilian-made microcomputers, the United States can still do business in that field.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM BUDGET CUTS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nuclear Program Loses 'Priority' in Budget Cuts," published in the 24 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, page D 2, paragraph three, first line:

...ministers in the economic sector to hand over nonexistent resources....(deleting words "has established" and inserting dropped passage "sector to hand over")

PINOCHET CHIDES U.S., USSR ON LOCAL POLICIES

PY251839 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Antofagasta, 24 Oct (AFP) -- President Augusto Pinochet, indirectly referring to the United States, has stated no country that is a friend of Chile needs to give it a lesson on democracy, and he charged the Soviet Union with leading a world campaign to spread disinformation against his government.

Speaking at an official meeting in Antofagasta, 1,400 km north of Santiago, the chief of state asserted that since it took over power 13 years ago, the Chilean military regime has had to face the cruelest and greatest disinformation campaign launched by the Soviets.

Referring to the 1973 military coup that ended with the downfall of Salvador Allende's leftist government, Pinochet indirectly referred to our friends. Pinochet said: There are our friends who should be defending us because it did not cost them a single penny, a single man, a single shot, a single weapon. They are constantly trying to teach us a lesson on democracy. But we know perfectly well what democracy means, he added during the meeting with Antofagasta officials and representatives.

Pinochet's statements were interpreted as an answer to the State Department, which has requested a dialogue between the Chilean Government and the opposition with the goal of restoring democracy. During the past few weeks White House officials have stated the United States could oppose the $250-million loan Chile has requested from the World Bank as long as the charges regarding the violation of human rights persist. [passage omitted]

In the speech made in Antofagasta, the Chilean president stated that the ambush against him and the discovery of a subversive arsenal containing 60 tons of weapons in early August did not have the same international repercussions that other events in Cile have had. Recalling the regrettable two cases of torching in July, when a military patrol repressed antigovernment demonstrators, Pinochet stated that whenever we touch a communist for any reason, the world orchestra starts to play immediately and becomes quite unbearable. [passage omitted] Commenting on the international repercussions that the torching incident had, Pinochet said a police incident was turned into a despicable incident, making it appear as if respect for life no long exists in Chile.

Pinochet also made a fervent appeal to all Chileans for unity and integration because, he warned, the danger is latent and the Soviet Union will not let its prey go. If the big powers will not help us, we will have to struggle ourselves and for this we need unity, he ended.

DEL VALLE SATISFIED WITH U.S. ABSTENTION ON LOANS

PY242230 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[By reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has expressed his satisfaction over a report that the U.S. Government would abstain from a vote on international loans for Chile. Del Valle stated it is necessary to wait for the official announcement on the U.S. position on the vote which is scheduled for 25 November.

Concerning the possibility that the government of Ronald Reagan will abstain, which would ensure the granting of credits to Chile, Jaime del Valle said the following.

[Begin recording] This information make us happy. It leaves us optimitic. Nevertheless, it is only natural or at least wise to wait for an official report. [end recording]

The foreign minister made these comments at the ECLA headquarters in Santiago. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT FREES COMMUNIST

PY241812 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The government has lifted the order of arrest, that was applied under the state of siege, on Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] leader Patricio Hales. Roberto Garton, one of Hales' lawyers, has reported the decree remained even after the Supreme Court acquitted Hales, an architect, from the charges of having allegedly violated the arms and explosives control law. Garton added that Hales last night left the 3d Carabineros Station in Santiago. [passage omitted] Since the Interior Ministry dropped the charges against him, Patricio Hales, MDP leader and a Communist Party militant, today finds himself in unconditional freedom.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS NATIONAL UNION LEADERS

PY242142 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Continuing to make contact with democratic opposition political sectors, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today heard the National Union Movement [MUN] leaders' proposal requesting that only 20,000 member signatures be needed to legally constitute a political party. The meeting, which took place in Government House, included MUN President Andres Allamand, MUN Vice President Fernando Maturana, and other two MUN political committee leaders, as well as Interior Minister Garcia. After the meeting, Allamd talked to reporters and said the subjects allowed to be discussed were too few.

[Begin Allamand recording] The agenda for this meeting with the interior minister was quite restricted. This is why the MUN national executive board told the minister that our presence should be interpreted more than anything else as a reiteration of our will to contribute to the institutional progress. We told him we consider it essential to analyze other subjects of national interest in future meetings, especially everything connected with the presidential (?succession), which as you know, first requires a constitutional reform. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PCCH POLITICAL COMMISSION RELEASES DECLARATION

For a Moscow Radio Magallanes account of a declaration released by the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH] Political Commission in October 1986, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 24 October USSR DAILY REPORT.

FPMR LEADER SAYS U.S. 'HANDLING' DIALOGUE

PA260450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Interview with Roberto Torres, representative abroad for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, by Roberto Morejon; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Morejon] On a previous occasion, Roberto Torres spoke of the situation that led to the creation of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. Today Torres will speak of a very important matter, the possibility of a dialogue between the Chilean regime and some Christian Democratic leaders with the express exclusion of the Chilean left.

[Torres] First of all, when we speak of a dialogue it is because there is an affinity of interests between the two parties involved in the dialogue. We feel it is the only way to advance in a dialogue. There must be a certain affinity before one can reach an understanding regarding the issues to be discussed. In this sense, we have nothing in common and therefore nothing to discuss with Pinochet's dictatorship. We have nothing in common to bring up during a dialogue with Pinochet's dictatorship. Chile has other sectors that have this certain affinity with the dictatorship. We, however, do not. Therefore, we feel the dialogues held to date somewhat respond to the private interests of the two parties involved in the dialogue.

We have heard it said that the Democratic Alliance, sectors of the Demorcratic Alliance, the Christian Democrats, have proposed a dialogue with the Pinochet dictatorship. This proposal was based on certain main points. First af all, a large majority of the Chilean people are being excluded from this dialogue. This large majority has, politically speaking, organized within the Chilean People's Democratic Movement. This large majority is strongly represented by political parties and organizations that have received blow after blow for the past 13 years and which has carried the burden of the opposition for more than a decade. Therefore, any attempt to isolate a force that, despite cruel repression, has courageously opposed the dictatorsip, does not represent, in principle, nor in a qualitative or quantiative manner, and process aimed at achieving a true democratic process in our country. [passage omitted]

It is very important to take the step toward a dialogue, but this must be done based on a true democracy in our country. We must ensure that the dark days of our history will never again be repeated in our country or anywhere in Latin America; those dark days represented by the existence of a dictatorship in our country or the dictatorships, if we are to include the other Latin American countries.

It is quite evident the dialogue suggested by some political sectors in not of their own suggestion. It is a dialogue that is being handled form the White House, the Pentagon, and the CIA, and they are trying, through some Chilean quote Democrats unquote, to find a way to establish a process of change in Chile that will further extend the main interests of U.S. imperialism in our country.

[Morejon] That was Roberto Torres, representative abroad for the Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. In a future cast, Torres will speak of the recent attack on General Augusto Pinochet.

SENATE APPROVES DELIMITATION TREATY WITH HONDURAS

PA241237 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Today in a secret, plenary session, the Colombian Senate approved a delimitation treaty of marine and submarine waters in the Caribbean, signed on 2 August by the Governments of Colombia and Honduras. The chamber will now study the treaty, the ratification of which is taken for granted. Consequently, the treaty will become a law of the Colombian Republic.

Although Colombian Foreign Minister Julio London, who defended the treaty before the senators, was reserved to the press, one of the senators, former conservative Minister Carlos Simahan, said "the rights and interests of Colombians were safeguarded in every way." After denying statements made by the communist Patriotic Union to the effect that the treaty was surrendering 35,000 km of colombian territory, Simahan added that even possible rights which could emerge regarding the possible exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon fields in the zone under discussion were taken into consideration. Regarding this last issue, Mines and Energy Minister Guillermo Perry said oil has been detected in the treaty region that belongs to Colombia.

Before the session, Julio Montes, the acting Honduran ambassador in Bogota, paid a courtesy visit to Humberto Pelaez, the president of the Colombian congress, and requested the signing of a fishing agreement between the two nations in order to clear the operations of Honduran vessels, 20 of which have been captured by Colombian authorities this year.

BOMB EXPLODES IN BUCARAMANGA: THREE KILLED

PA252032 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Two noncommissioned Army officers and one guerrilla were killed this afternoon in a house in Bucaramanga where the Army went to deactivate a bomb. The bomb exploded after the Army and rebels clashed; the explosion killed the Army officers and destroyed the house. A wounded guerrilla tried to escape but was killed by the soldiers. A few minutes after the explosion, electrical problem caused a fire which destroyed the house on 34th Street and 34th Avenue in Bucaramanga.

PRESIDENT FEBRES CRITICIZES U.S. OIL TAX

PY250135 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Guayaquil, 24 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero today criticized the U.S. Government for approving an oil tax which obstructs free trade and forces the underdeveloped countries to subsidize the developed countries. The protest of the Ecuadoran president, who only a few months ago was considered the best South American ally of Ronald Reagan's administration, strengthened the position of high government officials and the National Congress.

The Ecuadoran president said the $11.7 tax per barrel on oil imported by the United States is not a great burden for Ecuador because it only means a loss of $5 million per year, but he codemned the principle. The president spoke to reporters after his arrival in Guayaquil.

Febres Cordero said: When a country, that advocates the idea of social market economy, the right for competition and free enterprise, issues with which I identify myself, begins this type of protectionist mechanism, trying to get underdeveloped countries like Ecuador to subsidize a developed country, it is outrageous. Febres Cordero added: I hope the U.S. Government will rectify that policy because it is setting a bad precedent.

Immediately after the law was published in the U.S. Law publication, the Ecuadoran Embassy in Washington protested to Secretary of State George Shultz who responded that Reagan himself is going to send letters to the presidents of the countries which sell oil to the United States to explain the reasons for approving the law. However, the U.S. Embassy here indicated that the tax will be paid by U.S. consumers.

The president of the National Congress who today began an official visit to the United States indicated he is going to make the Ecuadoran protest known. The tax is going to finance a multimillion dollar program for improving the environment in the United States.

NEW FINANCE, AGRICULTURE MINISTERS APPOINTED

PA251754 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Reliable sources have reported that the new finance and agriculture ministers have been appointed. These posts have been vacant since the Congress censured [former finance minister] economist Alberto Dahik and [former Agriculture Minister] Marcel Laniado resigned.

According to the sources the new finance minister will be Domingo Cordovez, and the new agriculture minister, Marcos Espinel. Cordovez had been serving as an acting minister and Espinel was working as the manager of the evelopment Bank. The new minister will be sworn in on Monday at noon.

FEBRES VIEWS CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PA251922 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero said in Guayaquil he is willing to talk to any Ecuadorean, and in particular, with National Congress President Andres Vallejo if necessary.

Answering questions from newsmen on whether or not he will conduct a dialogue to achieve reconciliation, he assured his willingness to hold a dialogue is part of the reconciliation process. The president said in the daily development of political activities there are normal and necessary contacts among the congress and the government authorities. This does not mean that a dialogue, is being conducted, although he is not opposed to it. This dialogue may take place between the respective presidents of the state bodies.

Regarding the presidential candidates, Febres said he has to talk as a citizen about this matter because, in a democratic system like the Ecuadoran one -- a system that gives every Ecuadorean who feels prepared the opportunity to become a candidate -- it is interesting to observe how the candidacies of citizens intending to run in the coming elections appear in the political spectrum. When asked whether or not there will be a candidate from the Social Christian party he said that question should be directed to the party. I am affiliated with the party, but I am free from partisan responsibility, he added.

Concerning the national political situation the president said that regarding the struggle for power, things are going well. He estimates in the past 15 days the situation has improved significantly, which means no one has had to give up their respective position.

VICE PRESIDENT SUPPORTS RECENT OPEC DECISION

PA262304 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla has described the decision adopted by OPEC as positive for Ecuador as well as for the organization itself. Penaherrera said in his opinion it is very important to admit the adjustment or reduction of export volumes must be done not only with regard to establishing limits, as in the case of the reserves, but also in order to apply the social criteria of meeting each country's needs. Of course, he said, this does not mean Ecuador is not capable of establishing its own oil policies, but it is maintaining its solidarity with OPEC, and within that solidarity a position of independence.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS STATE OF EMERGENCY IN CANTON

PA251538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0332 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Quito, 24 Oct (EFE) -- The Ecuadoran Government has lifted the state of emergency in Santo Domingo de los Colorados Canton, 130 km west of Quito, because the general strike in the canton has ended. [passage omitted]

Provincial Prefect Fabian Alarcon, upon reporting the conclusion of the cantonal strike, said an agreement had been reached with the national government regarding the help Santo Domingo is to receive, and the situation is again normal. Concurrent with the agreement, an executive decree abolishing the national emergency and the security zone was issued.

Meanwhile, the monthly report of the Ecumenical Human Rights Commission (CEDHU) notes an escalation in arbitrary arrests and mistreatment of citizens by the Ecuadoran security forces. [passage omitted]

SALDIVAR TALKS TO COLORADOS IN VILLARRICA

PY250213 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Oct p 8

[Excerpts] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar, who is in charge of the Colorado Party Precinct elections in Villarrica, told the local party members that "we have to be united now in order to face the common enemy. We should not consider themembers of our own party as our enemies. The enemies are those who persecuted Colorados during the hard times when we were the opposition; those who in 1936 overthrew the government by force and now want to teach us a lesson in democracy."

Saldivar added that "there are groups of enemies being formed in the capital, in foreign countries, even surreptitiously in foreign embassies in Asunction. We have to watch out for them. Our work is not only meeting and listening to each other, but also being alert for the everlasting and traditional enemies of the Colorado Party and of our country." [passage omitted]

Saldivar also said that "our country is well-governed politically, our economy is like an island if you consider the problems of the countries around us. We do not have a burdensome foreign debt as is the case of other countries. We do not have the scourge of terrorism that causes people in sister countries to live in fear. Our government is well-respected abroad, it is not isolated as our enemies want to make us believe. The government stands in defense of the Paraguayan people's best interests, and it will defend them against any imperialist intrusion.

He concluded by stating that "we are a dignified country; we were born to an independent life in 1811 and since then, we have not permitted political tutelage or imperialism in Paraguay. We do not permit imperialism from the north or from anywhere else that it might come."

Embassies on 'Enemies' Charge

PY251352 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 9

[Text] "We have no comment" was the brief answer given by the U.S. Embassy to a query on the statement Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar made in Villarica yesterday. He said that there "are enemies concealed in certain embassies."

Answering the same question, Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano said that he had no comment to make and added that "the foreign minister must know why he said what he did."

Erich Riedler, the counselor at the FRG Embassy, answered our question by stating that he knew nothing about it, and that "if the foreign minister mentioned no names, it is difficult to know to whom he was referring."

Other embassies accredited to our country also stated that they did not know who the minister was referring to, and said that it was difficult to know because Minister Saldivar did not get into any details.

POLICE ATTACK HEALTH SECTOR DEMONSTRATORS

PY241306 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 23 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the union of doctors, employees, and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas, together with members of the Medical School Board and Students' Center, were violently dislodged yesterday by uniformed police from the Congress building where they had gathered to demand a salary readjustment of more than 35 percent for next year. The four representatives were invited to enter the Congress building, but waited for more than 1 hour without being received by the Finance Commission that decided yesterday to approve the national budget with the signature of Colorado Party deputies.

The deputies who form the Finance Commission gave contradictory excuses when trying to justify the reason for not receiving the representatives of the union of physicians and nurses of the Hospital de Clinicas. While deputy Americo Velazquez stated that Salvador Vera Valenzano had gone to look for them, they were being dislodged by force by the police, and Deputy Luis Peralta Baez had previously informed the Hospital representatives that they would not be received.

Some 60 Hospital de Clinicas employees arrived in two vehicles at the Congress building carrying posters that read Fair Salaries and other slogans. Hospital de Clinicas representative physician Carlos Filizzola, nurses Elsa Mereles and Berta Diaz, and Hector Lacognata, president of the Medical School Students Center, were invited into the Congress building, with the apparent intention of allowing them to meet with the Finance Commission, and waited in the waiting room. While the representatives waited to be received, some 30 policemen, who had some hours earlier surrounded the area, approached the demonstrators who waited in silence in the colonial-style corridor in the Congress building. The policemen forced the demonstrators to leave, but the latter tried to take refuge inside the building. They were brutally beaten with wooden truncheons and sticks at the entrance gate of the Congress building.

In a confusing operation marked by discussions, pushing, and beatings, the Hospital employees were forced to withdraw along Republica street from where they proceeded up 14 de Mayo Street to Colonel Bogado Street, from where they were once again forced to withdraw to the Hospital de Clinicas after singing "Dear Fatherland" and the national anthem and chanting the slogan Violence: No while they were being beaten. At 1030 this morning there will be another joint meeting at the Hospital de Clinicas to decide what future steps will be taken.

U.S. DEFICIT BEHIND TAX ON OIL IMPORTS

PA242212 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 86 p 6-a

[Editorial: "Uncontrollable Deficit"]

[Text] Even though it may be said that electoral pressures have caused the Reagan administration to tax oil imports, behind this is a much more serious, long-term problem: the ever-increasing instability of the U.S. economy. On one hand, the trade balance is experiencing an uncontrollable deficit, which by the end of 1986 will reach some $170 billion, and on the other hand, the budget deficit is also increasing to an amount of $215 billion. The United States will have a total internal debt of more than $8 trillion.

In light of these figures, we can clearly understand the theory of President of International Consultants Julio Millan, who said that the United States is entering a so-called "fictitious economy," with speculative elements. The only difference is that Washington is capable of using its strength and its powerful position to transfer the costs of its crisis to the rest of the world. Millan calls, with every right, on the United States to use its hegemony to make internal adjustments, which cannot be postponed, and not use other countries as its "safe."

The United States will make a big mistake if it forgets its international agreements. Its unilateral stance of placing a tax on oil imports could be the beginning of an international wave of protectionism that could adversely affect Washington and the U.S. banking system, because ever since 1985, and for the first time since 1917, our neighboring country is a debtor by a huge proportion in relation to the rest of the world.

Supports Venezuelan Protest

PA251655 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Venezuela has protested at the OAS a U.S. decision to levy a tax on petroleum imports. Mexico and Ecuador expressed support for the protest. A document states that the U.S. measure is part of an increasing protectionism that is contrary to freedom in the international economy.

In Caracas, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that Latin American oil exporters might hold a meeting at the foreign ministry level to seek ways to counter the U.S. measure.

CONGRESS PROTESTS U.S. SENATE DRUG RESOLUTION

PA241738 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report by Magdalena Garcia De Leon]

[Text] The Mexican Congress has protested to the U.S. Senate against the Congressional resolution charging the Mexican Government with doing nothing for the campaign against drug trafficking.

The Mexican legislators said that there is a misinterpretation of the information that our government has handed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The deputies and the senators believe that the evidence clearly shows that Mexico has destroyed 80 percent of the marijuana plantations and has destroyed a similar percentage of poppy plantations. They also noted that the government has allocated a large amount in the budget for the campaign against drugs, with the participation of the Army and the judicial police. Moreover, they noted that the number of people arrested during these campaigns has no precedent in the struggle against drug trafficking, and that neither the consumption nor the demand for drugs has been reduced in the United States.

The Senate of the Republic has sent a protest note to Senator Robert Dole in which it presents its position. The legislators said they are surprised by these charges because the U.S. secretary of state and attorney general have openly recognized the efforts carried out by Mexico in the struggle against drug trafficking.

DEPUTY SECRETARY COMMENTS ON TALKS IN USSR

PA241729 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Oct 86 pp 4-a, 20-a

[By Antonio Garza Morales]

[Text] The Secretariat of Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry has announced that Mexico and the USSR agreed to continue restricting hydrocarbon exports to contribute to the stabilization of the market and the strengthening of hycrocarbon prices if OPEC and other nations do the same.

Deputy Secretary Jose Luis Alcudia, who participated in the 4th meeting of the Joint Economic and Trade Corporation Commission that was recently held in Moscow, conveyed the Mexican decision to maintain its export quotas for the rest of 1986.

Alcudia briefed Secretary Alfredo del Mazo about his meeting with the Soviets; he said that the two countries agreed to prevent the saturation of the international petroleum market, and that they should meet regularly and systematically to exchange views regarding the petroleum industry.

To do that, the two countries agreed to improve mechanisms for bilateral communication and stay appropriately informed about the behavior of the international petroleum market.

Because of the geographical distance between the two nations, they had not consulted each other on petroleum matters before. This is the first joint action in regard to hydrocarbon sales.

The USSR mainly supplies hydrocarbons to socialist countries in Europe, although it has recently dealt with free markets such as the one in Rotterdam.

Meanwhile, Mexico does not resort to free markets; it sells directly to its customers for refining in order to prevent a three-way trade of the crude.

Issues pertaining to the electrical, petrochemical, and steel industries were discussed during the meetings in Moscow.

The Soviets showed interest in investing 40 percent of the total capital in petrochemical and steel enterprises.

They expressed special interest in investing in building a copper-smelting plant.

They also want to contribute equipment and technology to the Agua Milpa Hydroelectric project. Mexico replied that it will study any concrete Soviet proposal regarding imported material to carry out the project.

As for the petrochemical industry, Mexico explained the structural changes made and incentives provided to ensure growth in this field. They open the doors to the involvement of private and foreign investors with a maximum share of 40 percent. The Soviets expressed interest in learning more about such measures in order to present proposal.

It is important to note that the two countries agreed that Mexico will pay the USSR with steel products for the transfer of technology and the eventual supply of equipment needed by the country.

This agreement will allow Mexico to study and decide when it will carry out projects presented by the USSR in the industrial parastate sector. With that in mind, the two delegations agreed to establish a coordinating group to promote Soviet projects in Mexico.

The two countries agreed to help the Tsvetmetpromeksport Company of the USSR and the Cananea Company of Mexico to build the copper-smelting plant project, which would be based on Soviet technology of smelting on boiling layers [capa hirviente].

SECRETARY PETRICIOLI REJECTS MORATORIUM ON DEBT

PA252023 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Gustavo Petricioli reaffirmed that a moratorium on the debt payment would constitute an irresponsible and serious action by Mexico that would isolate the country and leave it without any resources.

Petricioli was touring Tlaxcala State representing President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday. Before the Tlaxcala Congress, the secretary denied that President De la Madrid is merely trying to solve the debt issue with short-term solutions.

He added that the president instructed him to look for long-term solutions because he is concerned over the fate of future generations and administrations. Petricioli said that evidence of this is the successful extension of the foreign debt payment by 20 years. Among other activities, the finance secretary met with the 44 municipal presidents of Tlaxcala State in the company of Tlaxcala Governor Tulio Hernandez Gomez. During this meeting, Secretary Petricioli pointed out that municipal independence is the basic cell in the processes of decentralization, democratization, and legitimate regional and national development.

He added that in 1987, resources granted to municipalities will not be subjected to petroleum prices. The finance secretary said that dishonest people take advantage of the complexity of the debt problem to create confusion, provide disinformation, and bring about despair among Mexicans. Near the end of his tour Gustavo Petricioli opened the 24th Tlaxcala 1986 Fair.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AGREEMENT POSTPONED

FL241656 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2057 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today said here that Mexico will not join anytime soon the economic integration agreement signed by Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. Given the characteristics of the Argentine, Brazilian, and Mexican economies, the integration is a long-term project that should be preceded by gradual and progressive steps, Sepulveda Amor stressed at the conclusion of talks he held with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

Sepulveda Amor granted a brief news conference at the Casa Rosada. He was asked if the purpose of his present tour of Brasilia and Buenos Aires was to include Mexico in the economic integration process signed by Presidents Raul Alfonsin, Jose Sarney, and Julio Maria Sanguinetti. At this juncture, the foreign secretary said, it is convenient that Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay continue to follow the established scheme. He added that at the present time it is useful for Mexico to undertake an integration process with Argentina in the bilateral field. Sepulveda Amor explained he had examined the economic relationship between the two countries with President Alfonsin, and added that important steps are being taken in that area to finalize very concrete agreements.

The chief of Mexican diplomacy conveyed congratulations from President Miguel de la Madrid to his Argentine counterpart for his successful visit to the Soviet Union and Cuba, as well as for the results of the Iztapa meeting on disarmament in which the heads of state of the Group of Six (Mexico, Argentina, India, Greece, Sweden, and Tanzania) participated.

Mexico's foreign secretary discussed with the Argentine chief of state and members of his cabinet the project for the construction of the Loma de la Plata gas pipeline. Sepulveda Amor's visit is basically for economic reasons. Tomorrow afternoon the Mexican foreign secretary and his Argentine counterpart will sign an economic cooperation agreement supplementary to the recently signed agreement approved by the two countries' congresses aimed at strengthening trade and bilateral cooperation relations.

PRESIDENT ACCUSES PRD OF FOMENTING UNREST

PA252336 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle accused his most powerful political ally, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), of trying to foment unrest in the country.

Delvalle expressed this opinion because of pressures exerted by the PRD on him to make changes within his cabinet.

Delvalle, referring to PRD pressure said: "I am concerned more than anything else that a feeling of insecurity within the country could be created. I believe these things act negatively on our economy."

The present resident of the Palace of the Herons [presidential palace] rejected the notion that his administration is in the midst of a crisis. This situation is really taking effect within the "PRD -- a party that has had great differences among its members during the last few weeks."

Delvalle said: With the demands made on the PRD by the National Executive Committee and the PRD Political Commission that party members who hold executive branch posts place their positions at the party's disposal, "the PRD is trying really to resolve an internal problem publicly, instead of doing it at home."

The president added that "all the UNADE [National Democratic Union] parties back him" in his stand against changing ministers for the time being.

PRD Factions Bid for Power

PA251745 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1-a

["As of Today" column]

[Text] With few exceptions, President Delvalle's ministers and the directors and deputy directors of the autonomous institutions have been active in previous governments. They are gray, wasted figures who contribute little or nothing to the solution of national problems, or to the proper administration that public affairs demand.

This is how they have been perceived for a long time by the majority of Panamanians, who have had ample opportunity to get to know them and to see how they shift their loyalties and attitudes, according to the demands of the general in power.

A significant number of those officials belong to the PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party], and now they are being questioned by their own party, which has asked them to place their positions at the disposal of the party's directorate. It is not possible to assert, in good faith, that the PRD is moved by the lofty intention of improving public administration through a clear analysis and evaluation of the achievements and mistakes made by these officials in fulfillment of their duties.

The PRD and its leaders know better that anyone else who has done what in this as well as in previous governments. The maneuver is an effort to attain greater political power for some PRD factions. Whatever President Delvalle says or does not say regarding the formation of the cabinet counts very little. His cabinet, after all, more than a government is an administrative body at the service of those who really govern: the military. In the end, the military will decide who will remain in their posts, and who must resign. That, as proven by recent history, applies to the ministers as well as to the presidents. How much longer will this go on, ladies and gentlemen?

Abadia Denies PRD Struggle

PA260315 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has said that the PRD's [Democratic Revolutionary Party] call to its members who occupy important posts within the government [to place their posts at the disposal of the party] has been interpreted as a struggle within that party.

[Begin Abadia recording] Panamanians have the right to express their views; this is a democratic country. Some have tried to interpret this affair as a struggle within the PRD; that is not correct. They have also tried to interpret this as lack of support for or a difference with President Delvalle; that is not true either.

This has been an internal measure within the PRD; this is a cyclical action within our party. Our party is large and strong; it has many varied opinions and it is logical that at times there are differing views on how a problem must be handled. Historically, we have always resolved these kind of problems internally. This does not mean that we oppose or do not support President Delvalle. That would be an incorrect interpretation. [end recording]

NEED TO ABOLISH CANAL TREATY LAW STRESSED

PA262003 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 4-a

[Editorial: "A New Weapon for a New Struggle"]

[Text] It took Panama almost a century to abolish the Convention on the Isthmian Canal and to replace it with the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

The consignatory, with premeditation more suitable for a higher cause, kept an ace up its sleeve that it is now playing: the unilateral passage of Law 96-70. [sentence as published] Though few are familiar with the text of this law, its effects are obvious to all, and will become more piercing with the passage of time.

This law, which allows the enormously wealthy United States to deny Panama recognition of and payment for rights that are clearly outlined in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, is at present the raison detre of the new Panamanian struggle, which is being waged by present generations and will engage future generations with a clear understanding of their duty because of the unfortunate effects that law is having in Panama now and will have as long as it exists.

On behalf of Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia told the participants in the 23d National Convention of the Junior Chamber about the inescapable duty uncoming generations will have to succeed in abolishing that law, which makes practically impossible the refurbishment of the Panama Canal to meet the needs of world shipping, which is increasingly characterized by larger ships, whose length and beam surpass the waterway's capabilities.

Lacking the financial resources to meet the expense of dredging the mouths of the canal and making Culebra Cut wider, it will be extremely difficult for Panama to adapt the canal to the needs of the shipping industry at the onset of the 21st century, and even to those of the mid-nineties.

The contradictions between that law, which stands in the way of Panama's full exercise of its rights, and of several provisions in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, is the weak spot of the U.S. position, which from every standpoint violates the treaties and international law.

We must all undertake this task without excuses, hesitation, or respite.

In this new struggle imposed on us by destiny, our invincible weapons must be: First, a full understanding of the problem; second the definition of the arguments that will arrest us in waging the struggle with dedication, patriotism, and a spirit of sacrifice; and third, the establishment of a monolithic front that will make us unbeatable. This will ensure that sooner or later struggle will end with the triumph of reason and justice, both of which are on Panama's side.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SATELLITE TRANSMISSIONS

PA241834 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Government and Justice Ministry issued a communique a few minutes ago stating that, in line with Panama's commitments as a signatory of the 1974 Brussels Convention on the distribution of carrier signals of programs retransmitted by satellite, the national government is obligated to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the distribution of unauthorized signals in and from its territory. The communique notes that it is public knowledge that REXSA [Recreations and Shows S.A.] has intercepted satellite-transmitted programs aimed for use within U.S. territory.

This interception, the government and Justice Ministry states, was being done without permission from the owners [of the programs] and without payment for rights. Also, in spite of the fact that REXSA was getting the signals free, REXSA distributed them for profit. Obviously, the enterprise has made huge earnings. The communique was signed by Government and Justice Minister Rodolofo Chiari de Leon. Our last "Face to Face" feature for today deals with this subject and presents the points of view of the parties involved. Here it is: Olmedo Mirando Jr. president and legal representative of REXSA, has announced that his company will eliminate Showtime Channel programs and movies not obtained by contract so it can renew operations.

[Begin Miranda recording] If there is no conflict over the elimination of Channel 3 -- Showtime -- then there should be no diplomatic pressure on the Government and Justice Ministry or on any other central government entity. Consequently, that ministry would be free to grant us the necessary permission until we are informed about the implementation of resolutions issued in March and April 1985. Since 1979, REXSA has had a permit to operate its cable system. This permit was revoked by those resolutions.

Therefore, we are asking the government and justice minister to allow us to continue operating. This way we can benefit the customers and the workers; we can contribute to the national treasury through payment of taxes; we can maintain commercial relations with U.S. enterprises; and, generally speaking, we can resolve this conflict. If the causes of the conflict are resolved, the Central Government can go ahead with the economic recovery plans it has set for itself and that are necessary to reinvigorate the country at a difficult economic political, and social time. [end recording] [passage omitted]

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY OPENS OFFICES IN PANAMA

PA252226 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the PRC's XINHUA news agency, which has approximately 500 correspondents throughout the world, began operations in Panama. The news agency has just inaugurated its news service to Latin America from Beijing, via Mexico. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS MEETS BUSH, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA241752 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias yesterday said he had held a meeting for several minutes with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Arias said he had asked Bush for support and solidarity regarding Costa Rica's position on the foreign debt negotiations currently being handled by a government delegation.

There is much misinformation regarding this issue. Novels could be written saying Costa Rica does not want to pay and that our country wants to rebel against international banks; however, nothing is further from the truth than this, President Arias said.

We must be aware of the fact that it is the duty of all Costa Ricans to unite ourselves. We must realize that future development depends on better conditions to pay our foreign debt, Arias said.

The country is in the same situation as a family with a debt with a bank. It will always get paid. This is a country that has always paid its debts, President Arias added. We have worked hard to present this proposal. We have worked seriously for it, and it has taken us much time to prepare it. However, since all negotiations involve gains and losses, do not be surprised if it is not accepted easily in the future, Arias said.

Costa Rica has a great challenge, economic reactivation, and the fact that this man, whom I met for the first time on 8 May, has shown great sympathy for our people and the Costa Rican people have shown great sympathy toward him, Arias said. He has promised he will help us, and I feel this is very important, President Oscar Arias said.

GUATEMALA'S QUINONEZ, MADRIGAL 'EXCHANGE IDEAS'

PA261926 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday in San Jose, the Guatemalan and Costa Rican foreign ministers held a 2-hour meeting during which they exchanged ideas and opinions.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez said his meeting with his Costa Rican counterpart, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, was basically to exchange viewpoints.

In a statement to a local radio station, Quinonez Amezquita said the four participants -- the two foreign ministers and their respective deputy ministers -- held an informative meeting.

According to the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister, the meeting was to exchange viewpoints on the Central American situation.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PY242120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Oct (AFP) -- El Salvador today submitted a protest to the Mexican and Peruvian Governments after these countries proposed a UN draft resolution condemning the government of President Napoleon Duarte for the violation of human rights.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo, in a press conference, said that with sadness and indignation yesterday he informed the people that in an unusual and hasty decision Algeria, Mexcio, Peru, Sweden and Yugoslavia submitted a proposal that is not based on facts. He said: My government strongly rejects, repudiates and condemns the draft resolution because it does not recognized the progress made in the area of human rights in the last few year, as reported by UN observer Pastor Ridruejo.

Acevedo said that the Mexican and Peruvian proposal is biased and strays from the main objective of the issue by referring to political schemes and other plans and by giving the terrorist gangs of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the FMLN equal footing with the government. Acevedo also labeled the proposal an open intervention saying it does not even consider the need or justification behind the suspension of the special UN observer. He indicated that Mexico and Peru are inconsistent in their role, because they are also participating with El Salvador and the other Central American countries in the peace efforts sponsored by the Contadora Group.

Acevedo added that the draft resolution is proposed at a time when the Salvadoran people are facing a natural disaster and have shown signs of unity, respect, maturity and solidarity among all their institutions and social groups.

In conclusion, Ricardo Acevedo pointed out that his country's UN delegation is making every effort to show the irregularities committed by the countries sponsoring the draft resolution in their effort to promote a politically oriented condemnation of El Salvador.

FMLN-FDR REPORTS AVALOS' RED CROSS VISIT

PA241247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0001 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee in "El Salvador" on 20 October]

[Text] The FMLN-FDR hereby reports to the Salvadoran people that on 19 October, Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, FMLN prisoner of war, was visited by the International Red Cross committee representative for Morazan Department.

The Red Cross representative was able to verify Col Avalos' mental and physical health. Mail was exchanged. Prior to that, Msgr Rivera y Damas had visited Col Avalos, who has periodically received mail from relatives.

This is part of our policy of respect for international agreements on prisoners of war and respect for human rights. This is completely opposite to Duarte's government policy, which keeps imprisoned peasants, workers, trade union members, and members of humanitarian organizations accused without evidence or trial of collaborating with the FMLN.

We once more reiterate that the resolution of Col Omar Napoleon Avalos' case is pending the release of prisoners who are not fighters and who the Christian Democratic regime keeps in jail.

El Salvador, 20 October 1986

[Signed] FMLN General Command, FDR Executive Committee

DUARTE, RIVERA Y DAMAS TO MEET ON TRUCE

PA241601 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas will meet this week with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to mediate a military truce requested on a worldwide level by Pope John Paul II for 27 October. Auxiliary Bishop Gregorio Rosa Chavez reported that the archbishopric and Archbishop Rivera y Damas will meet with the Salvadoran president soon to discuss several points of interest to the country. Rosa Chavez explained the meeting will cover the earthquake that partially destroyed the city and matters regarding peace in the country, in particular a possible truce between the government and the guerrillas on 27 October.

The auxiliary bishop noted that on 27 October, the pope will meet with over 70 religious leaders from diverse denominations to pray for peace in the world in the Italian city of Assisi. According to Rosa Chavez, while the religious leaders are meeting in Assisi, the birthplace of St Francis, military strife all over the world will hopefully cease for 1 day. The prelate stated the Catholic Church has not received any direct communication from the Salvadoran guerrillas on their willingness to suspend military actions on 27 October. However, the auxiliary bishop remarked he has learned through the news media that the guerrillas have the intention of accepting the cease-fire as the pope has requested.

According to the news media, the FMLN and FDR have asserted they are prepared to accept a military truce so long as its counterpart, the government and the Armed Forces, also accept the 27 October cease-fire. However, President Jose Napoleon Duarte hinted that the Salvadoran Army would not accept any military truce. During a brief news conference held after receiving some economic aid for the earthquake victims, Duarte stated the Army is constitutionally bound to protect the national territory at all times. Duarte stressed that the Army cannot stop fulfilling its duty for one moment.

Auxiliary Bishop Rossa Chavez noted that one should not draw conclusions from President Duarte's remarks. He advised waiting for the meeting between Duarte and Archbishop Rivera y Damas for the final decision.

Archbishop Rivera y Damas has been the mediator between the government and guerrillas since 1984, when the warring sides tried to find peace through dialogue in this country, which has been beset by a war that has been raging for almost 7 years.

Hours after San Salvador was rocked by an earthquake on 10 October, which destroyed over 80 percent of the capital, the government also said it would not accept a military truce as the guerrillas had proposed.

GUATEMALA

QUINONEZ DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR

PA241243 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] A Guatemalan diplomatic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita today departed for El Salvador, the first stop in their official itinerary to promote the reactivation of Contadora Group meetings.

Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita today said the tour will be an effort to review the possiblities of reactivating the Contadora Group efforts. He added that President Cerezo's government wants to exchange views with the Central American governments and presidents concerning the Contadora Group.

Regarding the Contadora Group's reactivation, Quinonez Amezquita said the Guatemalan Government is seeking an agreement to present formal proposals within the Contadora Group's framework. Quinonez Amezquita stressed that it is absolutely necessary to have the approval of the Central American governments, in other words, to reach an agreement, which will be presented immediately to the group promoting peace and cooperation in Central America.

REPORT TALLIES 'VICTIMS' DURING CEREZO TERM

PA262151 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0136 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By Mario Rolando Sierra]

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Oct (EFE) -- The political violence during the first 10 months of the administration of Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo have left 235 people dead and 107 missing, the human rights commission of the Guatemalan National Congress has reported.

A report listing the names and dates of the crimes as well as the perpetrators of 341 kidnappings was released to EFE today by Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas, of the Union of the National Center (UCN) party.

Garcia Rodas, who is a member of the legislature's human rights commission, said: "The violence during the 10 months of Cerezo's administration is comparable to the violence that took place under the military regimes."

Cerezo assumed office on 14 January this year, after 2 decades of military governments.

The document will serve as a basis for calling Government Minister Juan Jose Rodil Peralta for questioning on 28 October, when he will have to appear before the Congress to explain the increase in violence and in police actions against the families of missing peoples whose cases have political overtones.

Nineth de Garcia, president of the Mutual Support Group (GAM), an organization of relatives of the 40,000 missing people, and 7 of her assistants were dragged by police women off to the side of the goverment palace on 26 September after having occupied the palace for several hours.

The document states that the victims include 11 people who were murdered and buried without proper identification by the authorities. [sentence as received]

The document also contains names, dates, and places where 77 "political assassinations in August and September" took place, stating that "several of the victims showed signs of torture."

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY CARRY OUT BORDER ATTACK

PA251415 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1910 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Report by Bertin Oseguera]

[Text] Yesterday at 1845, a new Sandinist attack took place at Las Manos in El Paraiso Municipality. The Sandinists staged a surprise attack causing confusion on the Honduran border. Nevertheless, the Army managed to hold its position and repel the EPS [People's Sandinist Army]. According to a confidential source, the clash lasted 40 minutes and was started by EPS troops. Minutes after the attack began, the Army returned fire, forcing the enemy to stop fighting. Meanwhile, the same source informed me that our Army suffered no casualties. He also said the situation has become tense because 4 days ago the EPS attacked the same positions. Voz de Honduras listeners do not know why the Sandinists are constantly harassing our Army, which passively patrols our border, taking no notice of Sandinist shouts and insults.

More Attacks Outlined

PA251748 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Oct 86 p 55

[Text] Danli -- Residents of La Florida, in the recovered area, are alarmed about the increasing number of Sandinist soldiers entering the area to mine roads and capture alleged contra collaborators.

According to a Civil Defense report, the Sandinists come and go in the area; their presence might cause another mass exodus for the countryside resulting in greater losses for area coffee growers.

The sources of the information noted the seriousness of recent incidents in the village, 8 km from the Nicaraguan border between Cayantu, Tapalchi, and other villages.

Approximately 350 people live in La Florida and are engaged in agricultural work.

The Civil Defense claims that on 19 October, a mine exploded on the highway leading to Agua Caliente. The same day at 1500, Lorenzo Corro, a peasant residing in the area, saw eight men clad in olive green uniforms. Later that same day, Pero Almendarez left his home for Las Trojes and was captured by Sandinist soldiers.

Almendarez' body was found last Monday; his feet and hands were tied, his mouth stuffed, and he had six stab wounds in the chest.

The Civil Defense report states Honduran soldiers from Cayantu and Tapalchi were nearly killed when a mule transporting cargo stepped on a mine.

In that same area, on Tuesday 21 October, Sandinist soldiers clashed with Honduran Army troops. There are no reports of Honduran troop casualties.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON U.S. 'BREAKING OFF RELATIONS'

PA260406 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2356 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Remarks by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega followed by a news conference from the "Face the People" program, location not specified -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...some priority food items. Yes, correct. We are talking about guaranteeing the production of those products that bring in foreign exchange and those products that meet basic needs of the people, products that are considered of basic need for those who are directly engaged in military combat as well as for the people who are in the rearguard. Do you know which of our agricultural products are a priority? Cotton, coffee, sugar, and cattle. Coffee is the product that brings in most of our foreign exchange. It brings in more foreign exchange than all the other products put together. Therefore, we must guarantee the spare parts and supplies needed to produce coffee.

Someone here mentioned the price of coffee. Yes, we had to make some adjustments to the price of coffee. We did this to encourage the producers. But this was not only done to encourage the producers. We did it because the coffee production costs have increased. We have to import the machinery used to produce coffee. We must import the vehicles used to transport our coffee. We must import all the spare parts and supplies needed to produce coffee. We import those products with our foreign exchange and they get more expensive every day. This increases the coffee production costs.

When we approve a wage adjustment for the rural workers, the coffee production costs go up. When we decide to provide the coffee farms with electricity -- this is done little by little, but it is getting to them, with water, health centers, and schools -- this increases the coffee production costs. Therefore, it was only fair and necessary to readjust the price of coffee. Like our companero [not further identified] the readjusted price will be of 40,000 cordobas. But we must remember, it is the product that brings in the most foreign exchange.

We need to guarantee this foreign exchange to be able to export our products; our cotton, sugar, coffee, meat. We also need the foreign exchange to ensure the production of the basic products. Which are these basic products? First of all, what is the one thing that our people need most? [People shout "Food"] Food. Rice, beans, corn, is what we need, the basics. We must guarantee this and we must provide these products through the CAT [Workers' Supply Centers]. We also need clothes, shoes, soap, and oil. Oil is included in the basic food product list. Companero Emilio [not further identified] explained that $18 million have been invested to guarantee the production of oil. However, the demands for the products are so great and the available product is so limited that we must produce more despite our limitations.

Regarding a question on cars asked by a companero, we called a cabinet meeting and talked this matter over with the Sandinist Assembly and have issued an order -- it is an order -- to stop the import of vehicles. It is true that some countries do not consider a car to be a luxury item, but those countries have the money.

We do not. Under our current situation, a car becomes a luxury item because of the price of the car, especially since we have the possibility of buying other cars at a lower price.

For example, the price we pay for a Toyota -- or any other country, I do not want problems with Toyota -- can pay for three Ladas. Therefore, it is absurd that while this is true, we continue to buy Toyotas. We have to import cars, it is a necessity. We need cars to be used as taxis and cars for some of our technicians and professionals. They need a vehicle. So we will import cars, but we will import cars that are cheaper.

I have told the ministers and the Sandinist Assembly that four-wheel drive pickup trucks can be imported. We have not other alternative but to import that type of vehicle. It is a vehicle built for certain jobs. Therefore, the import of this type of vehicle must fall under the same category as the import of fertilizers used to improve the quality of our coffee. Those pickups are used to transport coffee also. The coffee must be brought out from the farms in something and this need has turned us into large consumers of Toyota four-wheel drive pickups. The cost of the vehicles is high; but why should we begin to import other types of pickups when we are not qualified to repair those vehicles, when we do not have the spare parts for other kinds of vehicles?

In our society, there may be a private citizen with the money to import a Toyota or Mercedes Benz. He can do it if he has the money. However, the government cannot continue to afford this. [applause] We met with the Sandinist assembly members and reached this decision a few weeks ago. However, some companeros tried to cheat and ordered cars. Well, we decided to intervene and will confiscate any unauthorized car that comes through our customs. If the purchase was authorized, the car will be delivered, but if it was not authorized, it will be confiscated. We will used it for our protocol activities. Here in Nicaragua we receive many visitors from foreign countries, governments, and people's organizations that cooperate with our country and we will use those cars to attend to our visitor's needs.

We also adopted measures regarding the import of heavy equipment, machinery, and tractors. We cannot continue to import more heavy machinery. First, we must check the equipment we have in the country and find out how much of this equipment can be repaired. Coca Cola is an example of this. This company has many vehicles just sitting around and they can be repaired. It would be absurd to approve funds to import more trucks for the Coca Cola Company when for the price of 10 trucks we can import enough spare parts to put 30 trucks back in top shape.

Therefore, we must do our best to repair the vehicles we already have. The ministers have been instructed to personally check if new vehilces are needed when a compenero or director comes up to him to say that he needs new vehicles. Imports will only be allowed if the vehicles are beyond repair. As long as the vehicles can be repaired we will import the spare parts. This is the policy that we are following. We are seeking to guarantee a better use of our foreign exchange and our money. We must do it because we are facing a situation of war, of confrontation, with the U.S. Government.

The last companero to speak, what company do you represent? La Perfecta? Well, the companero mentioned that a few days ago a revolutionary leader, brother of the Nicaraguan people, died. Companero Samora Machel. We will always remember him for what he represented in the struggle of the African peoples, for what he represented in the defense of the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

We must remember him for the efforts he made when he traveled from Mozambique to Nicaragua to spend a few days among us and express his solidarity for the Nicaraguan people. He was a revolutionary leader who died a victim of the terrorist actions of a criminal government, the South African Government. The South African Government is defended and supported by the U.S. Government, by the President of the United States. It is true the U.S. Government has ordered some economic sanctions against South Africa, but the President of the United States has been against these sanctions and continues to oppose them. The heart and feelings of President Reagan are with the racists, with Pieter Botha, with the South African fascists. The truth is that President Reagan has always identified himself with those sinister people. President Reagan's heart is not with the people of South Africa. No, it is not.

Companero Samora Machel is a victim of imperialist aggression, a victim of the South African regime. It is being proven that the plane Samora Machel was traveling in was downed, exploded, it was attacked. The plane was flying over the border area near where the mercenary forces sponsored by Reagan are located, flying over the area where the troops of South African racists are stationed with their antiaircraft guns. It is the same thing as if we were to fly every day from Gracias a Dios Cape to Consiguina. We would be flying along our border with Honduras where the mercenary forces and the U.S. troops are located. They are there waging a war against Nicaragua.

I have mentioned the Eugene Hasenfus case. I said had Eugene Hasenfus been employed in the United States, had President Reagan -- with all the thousands of millions the United States has -- been capable of providing a job for all the U.S. citizens, Hasenfus would never have come to Nicaragua. That was what Hasenfus said. He said he was jobless, was offered this type of job, and he came down to Nicaragua as part of a U.S. Government operation, a CIA operation, an operation in which U.S. Vice President Bush has been involved.

What must we do, what steps should we take with a man like Hasenfus? What should we do with him? [crowd's answer indistinct] What should we do?

We have our tribunals. We have military courts. We have the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, we also have our courts of common pleas. If the U.S. Government, if President Reagan, had the courage to face up to its responsibilities and admit that Hasenfus was sent by the U.S. Government as part of a U.S. Government plan to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, if it had the courage to face its responsibilities, Hasenfus would be treated like a prisoner of war. Had this been the case, he would have already been tried by a military court. But what has happened? No one in the United States has had the courage to accept the responsibility for what Hasenfus did. No one. Who sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [crowd's answer indistinct] Who sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [someone heard saying "Reagan"] You can be sure Reagan sent him. Reagan sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua. But does Reagan have the courage to admit that he sent Hasenfus to Nicaragua? [people shout No] On the other hand, he has the courage to say it is fine for U.S. citizens to become involved in this type of activity. But when a U.S. citizen ends up in jail, no one will defend him.

A former U.S. attorney general has come to Nicaragua to act as an adviser for Hasenfus' defense attorney. What is his name? Mr Bell. Who is paying his fees? Hasenfus' family does not have the money. Hasenfus said he accepted this job and got into this mess because he was jobless. Who then is paying his fees? Hasenfus' family does not have the money. We now see that an adviser, a former attorney general whose services must be expensive, has arrived in Nacaragua and that he will advise Hasenfus' defense attorney. Who is paying Bell's fees? [people shout Reagan] However, Reagan does not have the courage to say that he is paying Bell's fees. He does not have the courage to admit this because he is acting like a common criminal. Reagan is doing this behind everyone's back because he knows he is violating every international law; he knows he is disregarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice [ICJ].

We have gone before the UN Security Council to tell Reagan to abide by the ICJ ruling, to respect the UN Charter and the ICJ ruling. Nicaragua is not the only country telling him this. A similar request has been made by other important countries; India, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Peru, and Mexico. However, Reagan continues to act behind everyone's back. He is acting like a common criminal who takes his shoes off to climb through a window with a knife in his hand prepared to kill if he is caught. That is how Reagan is acting.

Hasenfus is a victim of Reagan's policy. Thousands of U.S. soliders who died in Vietnam and thousands who were disabled after the war are also victims of Reagan's policy. Of course, we cannot say Hasenfus is a saint; we know he is not. It is true he is a victim of Reagan's policy, but he is not a saint. He knew what he was doing. He knew he was not carrying beams, rice, or milk. He knew he was carrying mines, rifles, and ammunition. That is the type of cargo carried by Reagan's planes. Why? So the mines could destroy children, so the mercenaries could kill the workers with those rifles. This is also a lesson for the U.S. people, especially for those who, like Hasenfus, are involved in those CIA supply operations. Now they have received more money and they are going to look for more U.S. citizens to help in the operation.

Laws must be respected. We are trying Hasenfus in our people's tribunals. He is being tried in our people's tribunals because the U.S. Government is not accepting the responsibility for what he did so he cannot be tried by a military court and cannot be treated as a prisoner of war. He did not commit a common crime, therefore, his case cannot be heard in a common pleas court. We consider the crime he committed to be a crime committed by a mercenary or couunterrevolutinary. Therefore, his case must be heard in the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

Even though it is so obvious that Hasenfus it guility, he has the right to defend himself. This is a principle of freedom. Every man has the right to defend himself. Furthermore, if the U.S. Government -- because the U.S. Govermment is paying the fees of Bell and Sotelo -- had not apointed Sotelo to defend Hansenfus, and Bell and Sotelo's adviser, the Nicaraguan Government, through the Justice Ministry and the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal, would have appointed a defense attorney. What a problem it would have been to appoint a defense attorney. The defense attorney probably would have been a revolutionary, a man that supports the revolution, a Sandinist. However, he would have had to defend Hasenfus because as a lawyer, it would have been his moral duty. He would be a lawyer. We probably would have had to appoint a companero, a revolutionary and Sandinst companero. We would have had to give hime the difficult task of defending Hasenfus and according to the law, he would have had to defend Hasenfus. That is the way the law works and we respect the law.

When the missile was fired and the plane was shot down, two U.S. citizens were killed. We did not know who was on the plane. We did not know there were U.S. citizens on the plane. All we knew was they were violating our airspace, the plane was shot down, and two U.S. citizens died. We do not want to kill U.S. citizens. Do you want to kill U.S. citizens? [people shout no] Do you want to be enemies of the U.S. people? [people shout No] We want to be friends of the U.S. people and we feel we are friends of the U.S. people. We have said we did not kill those two U.S. citizens. They were killed by Reagan. Reagan killed them. We do not have Hasenfus in jail. Reagan has Hasenfus in jail. [applause] The tribunal will do its duty. I am sure the tribunal's decision will be a fair one.

Likewise, I feel this is the appropriate time to remind the U.S. people who, like Hasenfus, are involved in these operations to remind those U.S. people who are being offered money to participate in new operations against Nicaragua, that the smae thing that happened to Cooper and Sawyer can happen to them. They can die. There is no such thing as Superman. Bullets (?pierce the skin) of men and they can die. They could also live and go to jail. The best thing can do is stay away from this type of operation because the U.S. Government even refused to receive its own dead. When the companeros from the Foreign Ministry went to the U.S. Embassy to deliver the bodies of the two U.S. men, the embassy did not want to accept the bodies. The U.S. Government refused to accept the bodies. They send these men to die and refuse to accept the bodies. The bodies were taken and buried secretly in the United States. Reagan says he supports the freedom fighters and the freedom fighters are heroes. But how does he treat them? Let this be a lesson to the U.S. people who are involved in this type of activity. Remember, the same thing that happened to Cooper and Sawyer can happen to you: you can die.

The same thing that happened to Hasenfus can happen to you, you can end up in jail, standing trial before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal, despite the revolution's generous and flexible policy. It is important that the U.S. people know and understand this, especially today when more difficult days are drawing near.

During the past few days, we have been hearing rumors regarding the possibility of the United States breaking off relations with Nicaragua. Much is being said about this. Today, we are talking to you at the Coca Cola Company. As far as I know, the Coca Cola Company continues to be a transnational enterprise and its biggest stockholders are in the United States. It is being said that the first steps to be taken by the administration prior to breaking off its relations with Nicaragua will be of an economic nature. We are already experiencing an embargo and a blockade but there are other measures they could adopt. For example, they could order the Coca Cola Company and its companies throughout the world, to stop sending the little formula [formulita] to Nicaragua. The companeros here today know there are three countries not allowed to receive the Coca Cola formula from the United States. These countries are the DPRK, Cuba and Vietnam. We could be the fourth country.

However, we are not going to die just because we do not have a Coca Cola.

They could also adopt other economic measures against Nicaragua. They could embargo us, they could establish a blockade, there are many things they could do. They could send more planes with more U.S. citizens, they could send more mercenaries, but, will Reagan be able to stop the revolution with his actions? [people should No] Will Reagan force the revolution to take a step backward? [people shout No] Will we surrender? [people shout No]

If Reagan breaks off relations with Nicaragua, will we start trembling? [people shout No] What will we do? [Man shouts More organization; applause] That is correct. We will improve our system of organization in every area, but above all, we will adopt a permanent stance of combat alert. The U.S. Government must not think that breaking relations with Nicaragua, establishing a blockade, sending mercenaries against Nicaragua, ordering the bombing of our country, or invading our country with its troops will force us to surrender.

Why? Because this is a revolution that is being made by the people; it is a revolution of the people. To destroy this revolution they must first finish off every Nicaraguan.

What would Reagan be doing if he were to send his troops to invade our country and occupy our country? He would be killing Nicaraguan citizens, but he would also be sending U.S. citizens to their death.

Today, only a few days before we commemorate the 25th anniversary of the FSLN and the 10th anniversary of Carlos Fonseca's death in combat, we must demand more work. We must demand better discipline. Organization is expressed in discipline, productivity, and speed. We must do the things right. Above all, we must mobilize in the reserves and attend to the calls being made to strengthen the military defense of our cities. Our combatants who confront the mercenaires at the border are fighting and we need more combatants in the cities. Men, women, everyone, must prepare to confront a direct aggression on the part of the U.S. troops should this occur. We must be prepared, we cannot just sit back complacently. We must do our best.

On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the government, I wish to congratulate the food industry workers for the advances they have achieved through their efforts.

This sector has advanced amid problems and contradictions. It is true that nothing is perfect, but we have advanced because of the awareness, organization, and unyielding and revolutionary Sandinist spirit of the food industry workers. [applause]

[Reporter] Commander, will Nicaragua present charges against El Salvador before the ICJ as it did with Honduras and Costa Rica?

[Ortega] We have sent a protest note to the Salvadoran Government. There is enough proof to present charges against El Salvador, however, this will depend on the attitude the Salvadoran Government adopts from now on. If the Government continues to support these terrorists activities, we will be forced to consider presenting charges before the court.

[Reporter] Mr Bell has said you refused to meet with him. Is this true?

[Ortega] Mr Bell came here in a somewhat clandestine manner. I may meet with him if he clearly states he has been sent by President Reagan. However, we do not know who is paying Mr Bell's fees. We do not know if he was sent by Mr Casey, Mr Bush, Mr Abrams, or Mr Reagan. We do not know which of them is paying Bell's fees.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, has Nicaraguan airspace been violated since the plane was shot down?

[Ortega] There are constant violations of our airspace by U.S. planes. Planes are constantly spying on our country. These planes fly at very high altitudes. Spy planes continue to fly despite the fact the plane was shot down.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, do you have any comments regarding the meetings held between Mr Abrams, CIA agents, the chief of the U.S. Southern Command, and Honduran Government officials and Armed Forces officers?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government is trying to change the situation of the mercenary forces -- that are being defeated -- by involving itself more directly in the aggressions against Nicaragua. Mr Abrams is trying to coordinate the terrorist actions against Nicaragua and there is always the threat of an eventual participation of U.S. troops, that is, a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

[Reporter] What should the U.S. people who oppose these actions do?

[Ortega] It is time the U.S. people mobilize and protest before their government. They must demand their government stop this activity before more U.S. citizens are killed in Nicaragua, before more Nicaraguans are killed.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, what kind of a sentence will Hasenfus get?

[Ortega] The maximum sentence is 30 years and the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal will decide the sentence.

[Reporter] When?

[Ortega] We do not know.

[Reporter] What is Nicaragua expecting from the U.S. General Assembly?

[Ortega] We have convoked a UN Security Council meeting. We are going to present a resolution to catch the attention of the international community, especially the attention of the U.S. Government and people. We want the U.S. government to abide by the ruling of the ICJ.

[Reporter] Will the U.S. Government respect a UN Security Council resolution?

[Ortega] This is a serious matter for the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government is discrediting itself and is losing moral authority when it speaks against terrorism and against the violation of international law when it is the biggest terrorist and the biggest violator of the international laws.

[Reporter] (?Will you address the) General Assembly?

[Ortega] I have no plans at this moment.

[Reporter] Commander Ortega, regarding the charges brought against Standard Fruit; what does Nicaragua expect to achieve?

[Ortega] As we all know, Standard Fruit violated a contract and this matter is being handled by the appropriate organizations.

[Reporter] Is there any change that Hasenfus will receive a pardon on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the FSLN?

[Ortega] I would prefer to say that justice will be imparted through the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. However, the revolution has always proven itself to be a generous and flexible revolution. Many pardons have been granted and these pardons have included former Somozist guardsmen.

[Reporter] Commander, why do you think that Mrs Hasenfus is a guest, almost a hostage, of the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] This only proves the U.S. Government wants to keep the Hasenfus family trapped at the Embassy. They are trying to manipulate the family and hide the fact the U.S. Government is involved in this incident.

JUSTICE MINISTER BERATES SOTELO'S CHARGES

PA250426 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0139 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes on 24 October, read by Justice Minister Delegate Ivan Villavicencio at the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal in Managua -- live, broadcast in progress]

[Text]... in my condition as attorney general, I appear before you with due respect and explain that:

I am referring to a trial that I initiated against Eugene Hasenfus (Haines), whose personal data is in the records of the case.

I have learned the defendant's lawyer, Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen, in his response to the charges, yesterday, registered dilatory objections such as jurisdictional incompetence. Skillfully, the defense attorney only cited the part of Article 21 [not further identified] that best suited him, omitting Article 22 of the same statute which states:

The reorganization and duties of the courts will abide by the existing laws as long as they do not go against or are tacitly changed by the present Fundamental Statute or by other laws or decrees of the Government of National Reconstruction.

In this last part of the Fundamental Statute, where it says: Other laws or decrees of the Government of National Reconstruction, which include Decree 12-33, which is the decree that gave life to the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals [TPA]. [sentence as heard]

In addition, according to the same Article 21 mentioned by the defense, the Government Junta, and at present the president of the Republic, must appoint the judges to the country's courts. The other officials mentioned in Article 21 are the secretaries and other administrative personnel who comprise the judicial branch.

As we already mentioned in the accusation document, the TPA's were created within the framework of the emergency caused by the aggression of the U.S. Government against our country. The declaration of a state of emergency is included in international agreements such as the International Pact on Civil, Political, Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights and the San Jose Pact. It is also included in Article 49 of the Nicaraguans' Rights and Guarantees Statutes. For this reason, the Nicaraguan Government did not violate any law when it decreed the state of emergency.

Therefore, the competence of this court is determined by the law, and the tribunal does not have the power to revise the legislative act that gave life to that court.

According to Article 152 PR [not further identified], in order for the judges and the courts to be competent it is required that:

1. The laws grant the authority to the judge who must exercise it to hear the trials or try the cases.

2. The trials be heard by or preference must be given to judges or courts of a same level.

Decree 1233 clearly establishes that the TPA's can hear cases of crimes violating Articles 1 and 2 of the Law on the Maintenance of Order and Public security and related crimes established in the Penal Code. In addition, Article 3 of this same decree established how these courts will be made up when it stated: Each of the courts mentioned in the previous article will be made up of three main members with their respective alternates. They will be appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and one of these members will be the president of the court.

The defense lawyer did not comply with the prerequisite mentioned in Article 301 PR which says he must state which court he feels is the competent one. In addition, he did not comply with Article 308 PR which said he had to state in the document he had made use of the other objection.

I am surprised to see the defense stated the defendant's guarantees are being violated. This is not true because the court knows about crimes already mentioned in the Penal Code, as well as in Decree No 1074, documents that are part of the laws.

In addition, the procedure indicated to handle these facts was established before the crime was committed. Also, the court was created in 1983, prior to the commission of the crimes which are being committed now, in 1986. This is an evident and well-known fact.

Concerning the charges raised by the defense to the effect that the court is partial in view of the name of the tribunal and the law that created it, we deem it advisable to clarify that in law, courts do not rule by the names they have, but by the true function they have. The name of the court is unimportant.

The crimes tried by the TPA are crimes contemplated in common penal legislation. There is no such crime as Somozism in Nicaragua. However, the name Somozist in Nicaragua denotes crime and terror. The vast majority of the chieftains of the counterrevolution and the vast majority of the members of the task forces are former Somozist guards. They want to return to that Somozist past. Some of the best-known men in that group are the following:

Ex-GN [former National Guard member] Enrique Bermudez Varela; ex-GN Ricardo Lagos; ex-GN Edgar Antonio Hernandez Flores; ex-GN Hugo Villar Gutierrez; ex-GN Mario Roman Morales; and Francisco Rivera, also known as El Gato.

The important part of this tribunal is its popular roots. It can be a tribunal that has no name. The important aspects of it are the crimes it handles, which are provided for in the common penal legislation, as we said earlier. The procedure enforced is a procedure that was in effect prior to the creation of the TPA. The TPA began to learn of crimes committed after they were created.

Concerning the legal capacity of the prosecutor which the defense claims is illegal, Decree (?8-30) establishes the state -- through the office of the attorney general of justice -- has a monopoly of penal action, and the attorney general of justice, who is also the minister of justice, is the top representative, according to Decrees 26 and 27. (?Here are) documents that accredit the legal capacity of the attorney general of justice to participate in this trial.

Decree (?8-30), Chapter 2, says: In the exercise of its penal action, the attorney general's office may propose another penal action by making the pertinent accusations or raising the charges.

In this type of trial, in which the innocence of guilt of the defendant is being debated directly, what is technically correct is to make use of the prosecution, and any reference to the evidence is actually a guarantee for the defendent.

Displaying total ignorance of the law, the defense attorney says that the justice minister and attorney general of justice need to have power to accuse. He is still referring to procedures and laws that were abolished in 1982. Presently, only the attorney general of justice -- who has the monopoly of penal action -- can be the prosecutor in cases of criminal action.

In conclusion, at no time has the prosecutor called Hasenfus a prisoner of war, as the defense has maliciously claimed. If this were the case, this would be equivalent to accepting that the United States has officially declared war on Nicaragua. At all times, we have pointed out that Nicaragua is facing a war of aggression, and therefore an illegal and unjust war. Precisely since our legislation does not contemplate the crime of mercenary action, we have accused Hasenfus of that crime [corrects himself], we have not accused Hasenfus of that crime.

However, that does not mean that mercenaries do not exist. Such is the situation that the additional protocols to the 1977 Geneva Accords specifically point out: mercenaries will not be granted the status of soldiers and will be tried as common criminals.

The defense claims the deposition made by Hasenfus was made before an organization whose administrative organization is unknown, and that it only exists within a military organization. May I remind Dr Sotelo Borgen that he should read Decree No 485 -- the law creating the Interior Minstry will be a civilian organization. Article 4 says the Interior Minstry is in charge of the attribution and functions of information and state security. Article 8 provides the state security is a general function of the Interior Ministry.

In view of all the abovementioned, I hereby request the honorable court before which I am speaking to reject the charges of incompetence of jurisdiction and of illegal capacity raised by the defense attorney. I hereby commission Dr Ivan Villavicencio to present the documents. I have offices where I can be notified of the action. Managua, 24 October 1986.

[Reporter] In this manner, Dr Villavicencio has read the document sent by Dr Rodrigo Reyes to the TPA. What are the next steps, Dr Villavicencio?

[Villavicencio] The next steps depend on what the court decides. The attorney general is the litigant in part, and the court will decide what has to be done. The court is sovereign; it is not influenced by anyone.

[Reporter] What about the charges of illegal capacity raised by Dr Sotelo Borgen? Weren't you a little late with these statements?

[Villavicencio] True. We were a bit late. But the defendant was also late and made us wait much longer the day he was to appear in court. He made us wait 7 and 1/2 hours. Besides, we must take into consideration that all courts work at all hours and days.

[Reporter] Concerning the charges presented by the justice minister earlier this week, in addition to the evidence requested in that report, are there other forms of evidence you are going to request? Are you going to request going to the place where the plane was downed?

[Villavicencio] We do not know. Evidence is requested and comes up as the trial advances.

[Reporter] What about the boys who shot down the plane? Do you think you will call them in as witnesses?

[Villavicencio] It is possible. I do not know them, but it is possible they could be called in as witnesses.

[Reporter] It has been said Dr Sotelo Borgen is linked to the U.S. Embassy. What do you think about that? What do you think is the attitude of the U.S. Embassy, and what are they seeking?

[Villavicencio] It is very difficult to know what others are thinking.

[Reporter] It is a coincidence that Sotelo Borgen has been disavowing the TPA, just as the U.S. Administration has been doing. However, the International Court of Justice at The Hague issued a ruling in favor of Nicaragua and against the war being waged by the United States. What is your opinion on this?

[Villavicencio] I feel that inasmuch as the International Court of Justice at the Hague is the top authority, the United States should abide by the ruling.

[Reporter] You have just listened to Dr Ivan Villavicencio who is a delegate of Minister of Justice Dr Rodrigo Reyes, and who has just presented and read before the local and international journalists the documents in which he answers the charges presented yesterday by Dr Sotelo Borgen, who is the defense attorney for the U.S. military adviser, Eugene Hasenfus.

TPA President Responds

PA250346 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Statement issued by Reinaldo Monterrey, the president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, [TPA], of Preliminary Hearing in Managua on 24 October; read by reporter Alfonso Amela Sanchez -- recorded]

[Text] The document reads: TPA of Preliminary Hearing, Managua 24 October 1986 1550. [local time]

According to Article 351 of the criminal code, all objections will be substantiated and resolved under the same considerations and manner as established for civilian matters, an article that is relevant to the prosecution against criminal Eugene Hasenfus.

In the last part of a document presented by the defense attorney at 1715 on 23 October, the attorney says he has presented his objections because each and every member of the tribunal has expressed his opinion regarding the case.

Article 351 of procedures fully and textually says: All objections will be presented with the first document of appearance or during the first appearance. The objections must clearly and specifically mention the basis for said objection. In addition, the objector must also present proof that he paid 50 pesos at the Municipal treasury and 100 pesos for each magistrate if the case corresponds to a district judge. It it deals with a local judge there would be no need for this -- capital letters and the underlining is our doing [not further explained].

It is important to point out that Defense Attorney Enrique Sotelo did not fulfill the requirements that are epxressly established by the law in Article 351. Therefore, according to Article 352 of procedures, which says: If the objector -- in this case Enrique Sotelo Borgen -- does not fulfill the requirements established in Article 351, his objection will not be accepted, and he will not be able to challenge the judge or magistrate. Consequently, the objection presented by the Defense Attorney Sotelo Borgen is rejected as established by the ruling passed at 0830 on 5 February 1962 by the Masaya Court of Appeals.

This tribunal considers it suitable to point out that besides the eminently legal basis for this statement, there are other considerations that must be presented to further clarify the issue. In fact, the defense attorney, in a vague and general manner, has objected to the fact that each and every member of the tribunal has made statements regarding the case. However, he does not point out clearly and specifically what those statements are or when, where, and how they were made.

In regard to this, a ruling passed by the Supreme Court on 20 January 1971 in its relevant part says: The most appropriate term that the law should use is the synonym of [word indistinct] which is the result of a detailed examination of the career man or the man of science. The view that legally incapacitates the court [passage indistinct] being aware of the necessary data to pronounce judgment. One cannot know the elements of an issue, or state opinions on that issue, and much less state those opinions, when the issue has not been completely put together.

Also regarding this case, we cite Article 245 of the tribunal's organic law: One cannot accept that a magistrate, judge, or adviser expresses his opinion when in the tribunal or during the discussion to elucidate a case appointed to him [word indistinct] to some extreme.

Also we believe it is suitable to point out to what [word indistinct] Watson says in topic one, page 96-8 regarding objections. Objections must bear a person's name; that is, give the name of the specific magistrate or magistrates that one wishes to challenge. An objection that accuses a tribunal, or the entire tribunal, or all the magistrates should not be accepted because this will be the equivalent of an accusation made at a French court of appeal for causes or legitimate suspicions. Our law does not clearly demand this condition, but it is implied that we require the considerations to be stated clearly and specifically, that is to say limiting it to the individuals who voice objections.

In this case, the objection did not fulfill this requirement. It challenges the tribunal in general. To point out a further absentmindedness of the defense, it is important to say the objection did not meet the requirements established in Article 363 PR [as heard] which specifies that implications and objections will be treated separately.

As we said before, the defense did not present a document that alleges the objection separately. The defense attorney alleges the tribunal's imcompetence, the illegitmacy of the prosecutor, and replies to the accusation all in one single document. This is why the defense did not fulfill the requirements specified in the above-mentioned article.

Finally, this tribunal wishes to state, although unnecessarily because the objection was rejected (?in limine lite), that none of its members have stated, or expressed an opinion regarding this case. Please have this statement published.

This is the end of the answer given by the TPA of Preliminary Hearing to Defense Attorney Enrique Sotelo Borgen.

Bell Meets With Officials

PA261846 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 26 Oct 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Griffin Bell, a former U.S. attorney general, has met with high-ranking Sandinist government officials. This was stated today by sources involved in the defense of Eugene Hasenfus.

The sources did not provide the names of the government officials with whom Bell has met in the past few days or mention the issues discussed. It was unofficially learned that Bell is negotiating the release of Hasenfus, the sole survivor of the plane shot down on 5 October while transporting war materiel to the "contras." Hasenfus survived by parachuting from the plane. [passage omitted]

Bell, the attorney general during the Carter administration, plans to meet tomorrow with another high-ranking, unidentified Sandinist official. [passage omitted]

JAMAICA

Manley Discusses C.A. Issues With Castro

FL242307 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 24, CANA -- Opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) leader Michael Manley was having talks in Havana today with Cuban President Fidel Castro on the Central American conflict, the PNP said.

Manley is on his way back from a Bonn meeting of Socialist International (SI), the international grouping of socialist and social democratic parties of which he is a vice president.

He was mandated to bring to Castro's attention his concern for the dangers that lurked if the Contadora process, aimed at bringing peace to Central America, collapsed. [passage omitted]

BUSINESS LEADER DISCUSSES UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

FL222340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 22, CANA -- Jamaica Chamber of Commerce President Sameer Younis charged here that the underground economy now accounted for over half of the value of the island's total economy.

In a speech to the chamber, Younis noted businesses were [words indistinct] and post-shipment inspections. Still, illicit imports are on the increase, and the underground economy trade has now grown to over 50 percent of our economy, he said. Younis did not define his underground economy, but the term is generally used here to refer to the activity in the drug trade, illegal imports, and exports of goods and services.

Economists here agree that such activity accounts for a heavy portion of the value of the country's official Gross Domestic Product [GDP], but generally did not believe it amounted to 50 percent. There was a possibility of it approaching 50 percent of the private economy, they said. Jamaica's estimated GDP at current prices in 1985 was J11.02 billion dollars.

Younis noted private sector officials here have constantly spoken out against illicit imports, while legitimate businessmen had to fight burdensome and unnecessary bureaucracy.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

TRADE UNIONS PROTEST, CALL FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

FL232326 Bridgetown CANA in English 2302 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23, CANA -- Thirteen trade unions today staged a day of protest with a promise of a one-day national strike before the end of the year.

Activities -- organised by the so-called Joint Concerned Group of Trade Unions -- included a morning march by over 2,000 people through the streets of Port of Spain followed by a rally in the central Woodford Square.

The unions -- representing the country's steel, oil, agricultural, transport, and communicatins sectors -- marched for 90 minutes, making a point of stopping in front of some of the main financial and policy making bodies in the country.

At the rally, All Trinidad and Sugar General Workers Trade Union (ATSGWTU) president and parliamentary opposition leader Basdeo Panday, called for a one-day national strike to stop the growing trend of retrenchments and lockouts.

President general of the leftwing Oilfields Workers Trade Union (OWTU), Senator George Weekes, suggested December for possible further action.

Let us show them that the jails are not wide enough to put all of us in, said OWTU First Vice President Errol McLeod urging worker participation in the running of the economy.

And we are putting forward a deadline for such activity...We will start with the one-day strike and if, during the course of that one day, they do not sit down and talk with us to recognise what is taking place,...then that one day will lead into another day and another day...

A number of trade union spokesmen called for workers control of the economy.

Workers and farmers have never yet controlled the economy, said McLeod.

Trinidad and Tobago is not far behind Jamaica, said McLeod, referring to that country's economic woes.

He urged a change in the economic system even if the international price of oil were to rise again.

OIL RESERVES REPORTED AT 7 BILLION BARRELS

FL221229 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] It has been reported that Trinidad still has extensive oil reserves estimated at 7 billion barrels. A production manager of the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company revealed the figure Monday at the inauguration of a 5-day seminar for journalists.

MOENGO CAMPAIGN GETS 105 LIBYAN REINFORCEMENTS

PM241329 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Oct 86 p 3

(Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Bouterse Goes On Offensive Against Brunswijk Group With Libyan Support")

[Excerpt] Amsterdam, 13 Oct -- Near the bauxite town of Moengo in eastern Suriname, Commander in Chief Bouterse has launched an offensive against the Jungle Commando, a group of rebels under the leadership of Ronnie Brunswijk. There has been shooting but the final blow has not yet been struck. No reliable figures are available for the numbers of dead and wounded.

The number of Libyan advisers assisting Bouterse has increased drastically. According to a well-informed source in Paramaribo, groups of 45 and 60 Libyans have arrived in 2 aircraft. With the Libyan instructors already at Bouterse's side, the number of Al-Qadhdhafi's instructors now totals an estimated 200, according to various sources in Paramaribo. Some of these have been given Surinamese citizenship and travel on Suriname passports, according to the sources.

It looks as if Bouterse wants to build a bridgehead at Moengo to push from there along the only road that runs through the jungle to Langatabbetje on the Marowijne river, the heart of the area controlled by Brunswijk's Jungle Commando. According to a spokesman in Paramaribo, Bouterse is transferring a large amount of military material to Moengo by road and air.

The army leadership in Paramaribo has said that grenades have been dropped from aircraft onto Stoelmanseiland and along the Cottica River, where it was assumed there were members of the Jungle Commando. This action was said not to have caused much damage. Bouterse said that the grenades were dropped in order to force people with no business in the area to leave it. Bouterse let it slip that "our patience is exhausted." "We will shoot and flatten everything." A number of villages around Moengo are completely deserted since their inhabitants have been forced to flee. In Paramaribo it has also been officially announced that barricades on the road from Moengo to Albina erected by the Jungle Commando have been cleared.

A former prime minister of Suriname, Dr Jules Sedney -- one of the leading figures in the Suriname opposition in the Netherlands -- reacted to Bouterse's announcement of "shooting and flattening" by commenting: "That is genocide." "We hope this will awaken the rest of the world. The United States, Brazil, and Venezuela will now have to reach a decision on intervention."

DEPUTIES DISCUSS REBELS, OTHER PROBLEMS

PM241439 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 17 Oct 86 p 4

(Elly Wempe dispatch: "Fighting in Eastern Suriname Hinders Transition to Democracy")

[Text] Paramaribo -- The fighting in eastern Suriname against Ronnie Brunswijk's rebel group is hampering progress toward real democracy in Suriname. "Brunswijk is a terrorist who is inflicting great damage on eastern Suriname," National Assembly Chairman Ulrich (Riek) Aron said Thursday (16 October). The National Assembly is the appointed parliament.

"Our greatest wish is to give power to the people. That is what we are working on and we are doing so independently of the interest in this topic in the Netherlands," Aron said. According to Aron, the Constitution Committee will produce a draft constitution before the end of the year. Aron believes that 1 April 1987 is still a viable date for the introduction of the new constitution, with elections at least a year later. Aron blamed the delay on the tense situation in eastern Suriname.

Waldi Breeveld, the Moederbond trade union federation's appointed representatve in the Assembly, also said in an interview Thursday that general elections are not viable for the time being. Breeveld based this statement not on the activities of the jungle commando, as Aron did, but on the racial and socioeconomic divisions in Suriname. "The various groups in the population distrust each other," he said. Breeveld said here that "there is still no alternative to the military regime." "The entrepreneurs who were represented through the old political parties before 1980 would again squeeze Suriname."

Breeveld said that "opportunism is reigning supreme in Suriname." "It is not for nothing that in the last few years one government after another has been formed." The Assembly deputy admitted that few results have been achieved in the revolutionary process since the coup of 1980. "Women with 6 children sometimes have to manage on 30 to 75 guilders per month. That figure has never been raised."

Breeveld has called for school meals and free milk for children, but nothing has come of this either. People with rental arrears are evicted from their homes without any mercy. There are still 40,000 civil servants, just as many as in 1980.

The Assembly member regrets the "fraternal fighting" in eastern Suriname. "It is always diffcult to fight against your own people. You are also fighting against an invisible enemy who hides among innocent citizens. Also this enemy knows the jungle better than our soldiers. We are facing the unpleasant task of attacking." The trade union representative admitted that "the army has no combat experience and has made mistakes." "It can never be the intention to hit innocent people, but that has happened, alas," Breeveld said.

Another Assembly deputy, Lieutenant Chas Mijnals, a member of the group of junior officers who staged the 1980 coup, admitted that innocent citizens have been "victims" of operations by the National Army. But, he added, "the army definitely does not fire on innocent people for no reason. If we did we would be out of our minds. We are looking for Brunswijk, not innocent people."

Mijnals does not believe that Brunswijk has contacts within the Army, as is feared in some quarters. "If that is the case, we will have to break these in the best way possible, for that is high treason," said the officer, who in his capacity as Assembly deputy also sits on the Constitutional Committee. Mijnals also accused the Netherlands of complicity in Brunswijk's activities. "If the support for the Brunswijk group from the Netherlands were stopped, a further escalation of the violence could be prevented." Mijnals pointed to the activities of George Baker, a Surinamer who traded in mercenaries and perhaps still does so, and Paul Somohardjo, who openly supports Brunswijk in the Netherlands.